

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 314 Broadway.—The Extra-
ordinary Drama of DIABLO.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
Winning Hand. All-night and evening.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston st.—ROCK.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—JACK EYER.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleeker streets.—FIDELITY.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—MOR.NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-
way.—MADAME MOR.TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lex-
ington and 4th av.—DIE SCHÖNE GALATHEE, &c.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE HAPPY MAR-
RY.—ALL AT SEA.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner
6th av.—NEMO MINISTERS, &c.TRYING HALL, corner of Irving place and 15th st.—
BELLARD EXHIBITION.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CON-
CERT.METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, 125 West Four-
teenth st.—UTERLIN AND LOAN COLLECTIONS OF ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 24, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."VERY WEAK; BUT, PLEASE GOD, WE
WILL WEATHER IT ALL!"—LEADING EDITORIAL
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DEFERRED! GOD'S HELP FOR STARVING
MEN! A GLORIOUS SUNRISE AFTER ARCTIC
GLOOM! SAFETY TANTALIZINGLY
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MAYORS' RETURN! THE CORONERS'
QUARTERLY "RAKES"—REAL ESTATE
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FIFTH PAGE.FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS AND
BUSINESS AT THE WALL STREET EX-
CHANGES.—EIGHTH PAGE.THE LATE ELECTIONS IN STRASBOURG have
resulted in the triumph of the anti-German
candidates. If France were strong enough to
renew the fight Alsace and Lorraine might be
relied on to lend effective help. France, how-
ever, is not strong enough for any such effort,
nor is she likely soon to be; and it is not
unfair to take it for granted that time will
reconcile the people of Strasbourg to their new
masters. Years were needed to make them
French. Years of good government will again
make them German.THE VENDOME COLUMN, which the Com-
munist destroyed during their mad and ruinous
rule in Paris, is to be restored, no doubt
to their sorrow, and it would seem also, to a
certain extent, at their expense. The effects
of M. Courbet, a noted Communist, are to be
gold by order of the government and the pro-
ceeds are to be devoted to the reconstruction
of the famous pillar. This is really a sensi-
ble idea. If the destruction of the Vendome
column gave the Communists pleasure it is
but fair that those of them who can now be
got hold of should be made to pay for their
enjoyment. No better use could be made of
Communist property. A few more such ex-
amples might have a wholesome effect on the
Communists of the future."Very Weak; but, Please God, We
Will Weather It All."This simple, comprehensive and sublime
expression of faith in a merciful Providence is
from John Herron, who went out from New
York on the *Polaris* as steward of the ship,
and who at Washington, the other day, gave
in his testimony as one of the witnesses of the
misfortunes of that ill-starred expedition. In
his examination, as his evidence in reference
to the adventures of Captain Tyson and his
party on their ice floe, he submitted his diary
of that wonderful cruise, the material portions
of which we publish to-day, only regretting
that we have not space for the whole of it. In
perusing this diary the reader cannot fail to
be deeply interested in the plain, unvarnished
and thrilling story, and particularly in the
terrible trials which call up from the believing
heart of John Herron such a strength-giving
assurance as this—"Very weak; but, please
God, we will weather it all!"And they did weather it all, those heroic
nineteen souls, whites and Esquimaux, men,
women and children, "the bravest of the
brave," including the brave little baby, whose
adventures from its birth in those regions of
eternal ice and snow reduce to feeble fictions
the baptism of Achilles and the infantile
prowess of Hercules. And how tame and
commonplace appear the adventures of Telema-
chus, the exploits of Sindbad the Sailor, the
difficulties of Columbus in an unknown ocean,
the story of the "Ancient Mariner," the com-
fortable solitude of Robinson Crusoe and the
mild sufferings of Enoch Arden on his tropi-
cal island—how tame they appear compared
with the trials, perils and sufferings
of this six months' cruise of Captain
Tyson and his heroic band, drifting down
through the broken ice and massive icebergs
of Baffin Bay, and through all the cold and
storms and darkness of an Arctic Winter, fre-
quently threatened with starvation, and from
day to day in danger of being dispersed and
engulfed by the angry waves! John Herron's
diary of this most wonderful cruise and timely
rescue, in short, dwells all the stories of
reality and romance hitherto recorded of mar-
vellous adventures and escapes from the perils
of the sea, whether under the burning sun of
the equator or among the dismal ice packs
beyond the Arctic Circle.On the 15th of October last, expecting the
ship to go down every minute, the crew, after
the women and children had been brought
out, were engaged in discharging the pro-
visions, &c., upon an ice floe to which the ship
was made fast, and next they were bringing
off the boats. While yet engaged in these
preparations for abandoning the ship a large
iceberg came drifting down, and, striking the
floe, shivered it to pieces, freed the ship, and,
in the gathering darkness, it was out of
sight in five minutes. The nineteen
souls adrift on different pieces of
ice, were, however, soon reunited on
the main floe, but most of their pro-
visions were lost or drifted. Six days after-
wards some valuable supplies were recovered;
and in reference to this stroke of good for-
tune Herron says, "We returned to head-
quarters weak, but thankful to God, and had
a good supper." On the 3d of November
they gave up the hope of working to the land.
They were hopelessly adrift and must go
where wind and wave would carry them. Yet,
with their memories of home, they did not
forget its holiday festivals. So on Thanks-
giving Day they had an extra dinner, includ-
ing mock turtle soup, and on Christmas they
had "quite a feast."The alternations from abundance to short
rations and from fasting to good feeding were
frequent on the voyage. The Esquimaux, Joe
and Hans, were, in all their straits, the food
providers of the party. It was well that they
were supplied with warm sealskin clothing;
that they had their boots for emergencies of
danger; that they had cooking utensils; that
their ice floe was large enough to admit of
the building thereon of several comfortable snow
houses; that they had some good rifles and
plenty of ammunition saved in good order,
but it was particularly fortunate for the party
that they had with them those experienced
Esquimaux hunters, Joe and Hans, as their
"bread winners." The steward naturally
delights in their achievements, for in every
emergency of famine Joe or Hans or both of
them came in with their seals, dovekins,
oogook or a bear to prove they were equal
to the crisis. Thus speaks John Herron on
these occasions:—"Hans brought in a seal to-
day. Thank God, for we were very weak.
God sent that seal to save us. Thanks to His
holiness. It has been so all the time. Just
as we were played out something came
along." Again, "Joe shot an oogook, plenty
of meat and oil. Good Sunday's work drag-
ging the fine fellow to the hut and thanking
God for all His mercies." Again, April 22,
when the party were nearly starved, Joe and
Hans secured the prize of a bear. Says John
Herron, gushing over with rapture:—"Along
came Bruin, thinking he was coming to a
meal instead of furnishing one. Click, bang!
went two rifles, and down went Bruin, to save
a lot of starving men. The Lord be praised!"On considering the invaluable services of
their Esquimaux companions to the whites on
this long and perilous drifting cruise, we
heartily concur in honest John Herron's opin-
ion of Joe and Hannah and Hans, that "if we
ever get out of this difficulty they can never
be paid too much." The government should
give them each a handsome pension, and the
children likewise. We are inclined to regard
the many fortunate escapes of Captain Tyson
and his party and their final rescue as they
were drifting out into the broad Atlantic
Ocean, on a mere cake of ice rapidly melting
away, as due to that special intervention of
Providence which takes note of the fall even
of a sparrow. We can appreciate the simple,
earnest and constant faith of John Herron
and his overflowing gratitude when he says:—"God
sent that seal. It has been so all the time."This is the sublime moral of Herron's diary.
It is that faith which brought the living water
from the rock in the wilderness; that faith
which St. Paul defines as "the substance of
things hoped for and the evidence of things
not seen"—that faith which can remove moun-
tains. But, in many other respects, the facts
and events narrated and testified to by John
Herron are of great value. He shows that the
Polaris was well adapted and well equipped
for her Polar expedition, but that in steam
power she was deficient; that the probabilities,
from her strength, are in favor of the safety
of the ship; that on leaving *Polaris* Bay,homeward bound, she was, perhaps, too
heavily laden to fight her way through those
ice packs; that with the discharge of the
stock of provisions put out on the ice on the
15th of October she was sufficiently lightened
to reach at least a safe anchorage; that a
large stock of provisions still remained in the
ship for the subsistence of the fourteen men
left on board, and that though Captain Bud-
dington had been occasionally intoxicated he
was perfectly sober and diligently active for
the preservation of his ship's crew on that
memorable 15th of October.Among other important facts established by
Herron's journal of his involuntary voyage
down Baffin Bay is the fact that a party of
nineteen souls, adrift on an ice floe in that
stormy sea, by two good and faithful Esqui-
maux hunters, well armed and supplied with
ammunition, can all be subsisted through
the three months' darkness of an Arctic Win-
ter, and through a six months' cruise at the
mercy of icebergs, snowstorms, winds and
waves. On December 20 Herron makes this
memorable statement:—"To-morrow will be our
choicest day; then the sun returns (meaning
that, having reached his farthest point south
of the Equator, he will turn again to the north-
ward), and in three weeks we will have day-
light." Again, on learning, January 7,
from Mr. Meyer that they had drifted down to
north latitude 72.07, Herron writes:—"News
so good treated myself to an extra pipe of
tobacco at twelve o'clock last night." They
were longing for the sun—they had not seen
him for months. For a brief space, at high
noon in New York, he had given them each
clear day a relieving twilight, but the inter-
posing bulk of the globe had cut off even a
glimpse of his glorious face. In view of this
difficulty of prevailing darkness, only now and
then relieved by the aurora borealis, we feel
that we cannot too strongly approve the har-
mony, endurance and heroism of Captain
Tyson and his party, or the skill and fidelity
of Joe and Hans, as hunters, in keeping them
all alive. We, therefore, heartily commend
the gallant Captain and his party, each and
all, to some special and substantial recognition
of their services by the government.

Lewis Tappan.

The famous anti-slavery agitator, Lewis
Tappan, has ended his mortal career. He
died at the advanced age of eighty-five, at his
residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday last.
Looking at the great work he was largely in-
strumental in accomplishing—the abolition of
slavery—he might well have said in his death-
bed, as Simon of old said, "Now lettest Thou
Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes
have seen Thy salvation." Bowed down with
years, after an intensely active life, Lewis
Tappan did live to see the salvation he worked
and prayed for and had faith in. Yes, he saw
not only the four millions of blacks in the
South emancipated from slavery, but raised
also to a position of political equality, or even
of political supremacy in some cases, that he
hardly dreamed would be realized. We can
well imagine the sweet gratification this man
of venerable years must have felt as life began
to close when contemplating the stupendous
revolution that had been effected. Mr. Tappan
was a reformer by nature and education, a
genuine philanthropist and an earnest worker
in whatever he undertook, and hence he
labored indefatigably for other reforms as
well as for the freedom of the negroes. In
him was fully developed the type of rest-
less, energy and aggressiveness of the New
England character. Such a man will always
be heard and make a powerful impression
when agitating political or social reforms.
Nearly all the men who commenced and car-
ried through successfully the anti-slavery
crusade were from New England, and most
prominent among them was the deceased. He
was a leader in the free church movement,
the American Missionary Association, the tem-
perance cause, and in other movements for
the elevation and progress of the human race.
Knowing well the power of the press, he be-
came a journalist, for the purpose of promot-
ing his views as well as from a natural dis-
position to be engaged in a busy and active
life. Though his mind was narrowed some-
what by a Puritanical spirit and education
his philanthropy and comprehensive reform
views overshadowed that defect. He was
especially the friend of the blacks, and will
long be remembered as one of the first to de-
mand their freedom—yes, even when it was
odious to do so. Hardly any name will be
more prominent in history than his in connec-
tion with the abolition of slavery. Consider-
ing his great age and the many years he was
engaged in advocating measures for the em-
ancipation and improvement of his fellow men,
he may justly be called the patriarch of re-
formers.THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.—The session of
the Mexican Congress was closed, as the
readers of the *HERALD* have been already in-
formed by telegraph, on the 31st of May.
President Lerdo's speech to the national rep-
resentatives on the occasion, with the reply of
the Parliamentary President, reached us in
cable by mail last night. The interchange
of opinion and profession of sentiment was
harmonious, and, on both sides, patriotic and
conservative. The President complimented
the army on its "bravery and loyalty," and
assured the Republic of continued and zealous
effort on his part for the sustenance of the
"prosperity of the nation." The legislative
body reciprocated the pledges of His Excel-
lency in words of happy expression. The
Claims Treaty Commission renewal with the
United States was referred to as a measure
which "fosters the hope that right and reason
shall predominate in the world, and that can-
non and bayonets shall no longer hold judg-
ment over the differences which arise among
nations." Telegraphs and railroads are to be
encouraged and extended, and the crime of
kidnapping punished. The question of the
Church is not directly touched.BRITISH HONOR TO THE SHAH.—His Majesty
the Shah of Persia reviewed a British fleet,
comprising all the vessels of the Channel
squadron, off Portsmouth, yesterday. The
display was exceedingly fine and the naval
muster and inspection were conducted with
great *éclat*, in the presence of very
many thousands of people. Many princes,
of Great Britain and from Russia, accom-
panied the Persian potentate, who must have
received a very impressive idea of the power
of the flag which has "braved a thousand
years the battle and the breeze." The Shah
regrets his inability to visit America, buthas specially forwarded, through Minister
Schenck, a message of compliment to the
American people and President Grant.

Prepare for the Season of Pestilence.

When the Dog Star rises and the air be-
comes heavy and oppressive the dread shadow
of pestilence hangs over the land. Great
cities, where a long Winter has left its legacy
of filth and disease-breeding miasma, look to
their Boards of Health at this time with par-
ticular interest. This city, the metropolis of
America, is especially interested in the sani-
tary line. Street cleaning has been for some
years one of those peculiar institutions that,
like the phrase *lucus à non lucendo*, means the
very opposite from what one would be led to
imagine. It has been, in fact, an elaborate and
labored system of keeping the city as dirty as
possible. Immense sums of money have been
expended and numerous self-sacrificing
citizens have been selected to solve the vexatious
problem, whether it is possible to keep
New York clean; but the result has generally
proved the same—unmitigated filth. Our
Summers have been, lately, fruitful of disease,
and certainly in a great city like New York
the very suspicion of a pestilence should be
sufficient to awake the authorities to imme-
diate action on this all-important subject of
health. We cannot speak too often on this
subject. There are rumors, which even non-
alarmists cannot afford to despise, of pesti-
lence and epidemic in this country. Whether
the terrible destroyer, cholera, is the agent so
actively at work in the Southwest, or whether
some local disease swells the bills of mortality
there, the Health authorities in this city should
display more zeal in their duty or show some
more tangible results on the score of cleanli-
ness.The Police Department is responsible for
the condition of the streets, and that condi-
tion is lamentable in the extreme. The
plague spots are fast multiplying; an invita-
tion is, as it were, held out for the arch-de-
stroyer to reap an abundant harvest on Man-
hattan Island, and yet we are blandly in-
formed that the sanitary condition of the city
is excellent. Large districts in this city con-
tain permanent swamps and stagnant pools
which offend the olfactory organs and which
are rarely disturbed by the scavenger. It is
late, but not yet too late, for that great anti-
dote to pestilence—proclamation. The subject
is too serious for even the authorities to ne-
glect, for they are as liable as the denizens
of the tenement house to fall victims to
the destroyer. There is no greater crime
against the well-being of the community than
indifference or procrastination on the part of
those to whom that well-being is entrusted,
and we hold, as do the entire public, the Police
and Health authorities to a strict account-
ability should they neglect to place the city in
a proper state of defence against pestilence.The New Departure (No. 2) of the
Ohio Democracy.The new departure of the Ohio democracy,
called the "Allen county platform," is being
responded to very generally by democrats in
other parts of the State. The new idea is to
throw overboard all old party traditions, old
fogy leaders, old crumbling landmarks, all
sorts of old party incubi, and come out with
a young, fresh and vigorous democracy, with
new men, new principles, new beacon lights,
for leaders and guides. In referring to this
movement the *Dayton Herald*—formerly Val-
landigham's organ and supposed to represent
the Vallandigham democracy of Montgomery
county—referring to the destiny which, it
alleges, the party in power is driving on re-
publican institutions, and that there is not a
moment to be lost in averting the danger be-
fore us, pertinently remarks that "men of
both parties are, to a certain extent, respon-
sible for this alarming state of things. Political
parties of every sort need purification. The
only way to accomplish this is for the honest,
unselfish, patriotic men of all parties to unite on
a common basis and labor for this grand result.
The present state of the political atmosphere
gives cheering promise that the people are
going to do this. The demonstration at Lima
is one of these indications. More of the same
character will follow, if we do not greatly mis-
take the mind and the temper of the people." The
HERALD sees in the great movement of
the farmers of the West another indication,
and a most formidable one, in the same direc-
tion. "In that movement alone, if inspired
by right influences and prudent counsels,"
continues the organ of the Vallandigham dem-
ocracy, "separate and distinct from all par-
tisan control and dictation, may be hailed a
power for good that will be irresistible and
overwhelming." This indicates the course
those who followed the fortunes of the great
apostle of the first new departure of the Ohio
democracy are inclined to take in the present
emergency, with what results remains to be
seen. It looks now as if the opposition were
organizing for the campaign of 1876 on the
old "Anything-to-be-Grant" principle, to be
followed, from present appearances, by a simi-
lar want of success.By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM CUBA
we have an extended, spirited and very in-
teresting report of the progress of affairs in the
Antilles island to the latest moment of date by
mail. The fighting, particularly in the Man-
zanillo district, was of a very fierce and
stubborn character, quite a number of Span-
ish soldiers having been slain in battle, and
many, very many, Cubans having again at-
tested the sincerity of their patriotism by the
sacrifice of their lives. There was still a vast
deal of Captain-Generalship, of official ac-
crecy, of the prison fortress régime, and of
political reports of representative fusion with
Spain in the Madrid Cortes. But, notwith-
standing all this, the red spots of the great
local struggle were repeated almost daily.TOUCHING THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT OF JOUR-
NALISM in this country, the St. Louis *Democrat*
justly remarks that "the Congressman of to-
day is not half as great a man in the eyes of
his constituents as his predecessor of twenty
years ago was; and it is not because he knows
less than his predecessor knew, but because
his constituents of to-day know so much more,
through the newspapers, than the constituents
of twenty years ago." The *Democrat* might
have added that while Congressmen are be-
coming less and less objects of public esteem
and confidence, from their notorious jobs and
corrupt practices, the respectable newspaper
press is continually rising higher and higher
in the scale of popular regard and practical
influence.Emperor William and the Rumanian
Regency.Again we have it reported that Emperor
William is ill. This time the report comes to
us in minute and circumstantial form. The
Emperor, it is said, is incapacitated for fur-
ther public duty, and arrangements are being
made for the proclamation of a Regency under
the Crown Prince, Frederick William. It is
possible, of course, that the report has but
little foundation in fact. Still, Emperor Wil-
liam is an old man; he has seen his seventy-
sixth birthday, and it would not be at all won-
derful if he were now overtaken by the
infirmities incident to old age. A Regency
would not be a novelty in Berlin, for Emperor
William himself during the illness of his
brother ruled as Regent of Prussia from 1858
to 1861. In England a Regency is associated
with painful memories and with scenes which
not even the enemies of that country care to
see reproduced. In Berlin it is different.
With the Regency of William began that policy
which has made Germany a unit and rendered
Prussia the mistress of Germany. Of the
Crown Prince no fears need be entertained.
Self-controlled, resolute and in hearty sym-
pathy with the policy which has made for him
so grand a position, his advent to power
will be followed by no radical change in the
government of the Empire.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Secretary Richardson is in Boston.
Commander R. B. Wallace, of the United States
Navy, is at the New York Hotel.
Colonel F. Dent, of the United States Army, is
registered at the Astor House.
Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is
staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lieutenant Commander H. G. White, of the United
States Navy, is at the Astor House.
Bradlaugh pledges himself to be a candidate for
Northampton, England, at the next election.
The Akhund of Swat (India) shelters Bakram
Khan, the murderer of Major Macdonald, of the
British Army.
General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector General
United States Army, was at Fort Monroe on
Saturday.
J. D. White is a candidate for Judge of the Court
of Common Pleas of the First Judicial district,
Kentucky.
Prince Camperdown, now in Vienna, has been
appointed Attaché to the Italian Legation at Jeddah
and Pekin.
Jerome Buck will deliver the Fourth of July
oration before the Boulevard Club of this city.
"Bucks, have at ye all!"
General Rosecrans is on his way to San Francisco
from this city, having been on a visit to a friend
here for several days last week.The *Chicago Tribune* calls young Walworth the
"yellow-coated murderer." The Boston *Post*
thinks this is a "novel" way of putting it.
"Get With These Heads!"—motto of half a score
of Western railroads with regard to deadheads.
All the better for the farmers' movement.In case Captain Jack should suffer on the scat-
fold, it has been asked would it be called the
"High, Lo! (the poor Indian), Jack, game!"
Willis B. Machen, United States Senator, is men-
tioned as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky.
Is it not a little like taking a "step backward"?C. G. Canby, brother of the late General Canby,
died in the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum on the
9th inst. He became insane on learning of the
General's murder.His Excellency Kido, one of the Mikado's Privy
Councilors, with Gab, his secretary, and Jugo
Arinori Mori, late Japanese Minister at Wash-
ington, have returned to Japan.Secretary Robeson arrived at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel last evening. He will visit the Navy Yard
to-day, to arrange for the speedy fitting out of the
Tiger for her Arctic voyage.Mr. George Odger, the English republican, has
been adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, being
unable to pay the costs of an unsuccessful suit he
brought against the London *Figaro*.It is stated in a Western paper that Captain Jack
will not be executed, and that he is likely to live
long enough to boast ere his departure that he was
once the nurse of General Washington.Senator Matt Carpenter, of Minnesota, following
in the wake of Ben Butler, will take the field in
defense of the back pay steal on the 26th inst.
He unloads at Janesville on that day.General William O. Butler, who ran for the Vice
Presidency on the ticket with General Cass in 1848,
still lives, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, and
still robust mentally and physically.Father Koeneke, of the German Methodist Epis-
copal church in Belleville, Mo., died on the 19th
inst. He was born in 1800 in Zeven, Kingdom of
Hanover, and emigrated to America in 1836.A complimentary dinner was given the other
day by the Mayor and to Herschel V. Johnson,
candidate for Vice President on the Douglas ticket.
He made a speech which had the ring of the old
ante-bellum metal.

OBITUARY.

Edward S. Mosely.

Edward S. Mosely, State Treasurer of Connecti-
cut in 1867 and 1868, died at his residence in Ham-
pton, Conn., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at the age
of sixty years. He was greatly esteemed in his
official life and respected as a gentleman and citi-
zen at all times.

Admiral Griffin, R. N.

From England we have news of the death of Ad-
miral Griffin, of the Royal Navy. He expired at
Plymouth, at the age of seventy-five years. His
exploits in the great war with America and in the
Syrian campaign of 1840 helped to maintain the
naval prestige of England. The deceased, whose
life had been one of almost incessant active service,
worked his way, step by step, from the lowest
rank to the highest. He was fond of showing his
scars and narrating his experience as a prisoner of
war.

James Murray.

The *Journal* records the death of Captain
James Murray, of the Queen's Army, in his nine-
tieth year. He had received the War Medal and
Clasp for his services in the first year of the pre-
sent century in the Egyptian campaign. In 1806
he served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.
He was present also in the Nepent campaigns of
1814, 1815 and 1816, and in the Maharrat War in
1817 and 1818. He attained the rank of quarter-
master in 1817, and was placed on half pay from
the Twenty-fourth infantry in the year 1842.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 24—A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England, gentle and fresh southeasterly
to southwesterly winds, rising temperature and
partly cloudy weather are probable; for the
Middle States, occasional light rain, partly
cloudy weather and winds veering to
gentle and fresh southeasterly and southwesterly;
for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi,
generally clear or partially cloudy weather and
light to fresh winds; for the lower lake region,
partly cloudy weather and occasional rain
areas, followed by winds veering to southerly and
westerly; for the upper lake region, partly
cloudy weather, with occasional areas of light rain
Wednesday night.The following record will show the changes in
the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in
comparison with the corresponding day of last
year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's
Pharmacy, Merid Station:—

	1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	75	69
6 A. M.	75	69
9 A. M.	75	69
12 M.	75	69
3 P. M.	75	69
6 P. M.	75	69
9 P. M.	75	69
12 M.	75	69
Average temperature yesterday	75	65
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	75	77

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1873.